NEW YORK HERALD.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT.

EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR. OFFICE N. W. CORNER OF FULTON AND NASSAU STS

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JOB PRINTING of every description, also Stereotyp ing and Engraving, neatly and promptly executed at the owest ra'es.

AMUSEMENTS TO MORROW EVENING.

THEATRE PRANCAISE, Fourteenth street, near Sixth avenue, -Manage Ristoni as Many Stunat.

NEW YORK THEATER, Broadway opposits New York Hotel, -Pine Old English Gentleman -Run-Ti-Foo-Zin. GERMAN THALIA THEATRE, No. 514 Brondway .-

IRVING HALL, Irving place. -- PROFESSOR HARTS WILL

SAN PRANCISCO MINSTRELS, 585 Broadway, opposite the Metropolitan Hotel—In these Entropian Ententain-mann, Singing, Dancing and Busingues—Tub Blace

PIPTH AVENUE OPERA HOUSE, Nos. 2 and 4 West wenty-fourth at not. —Brown at a " in create. — irritorian instrument, Ballada, Burnesques, Ac. —Viguinia Corto. TONY PASTOR'S OPERA HOUSE, 201 Howery. -Court VOCALISH.-NEGRO MUSIFICATION, BALLET DIVERTISSEMENT &C.-YOUNG AMBRICA IN THELAND.

CHARLEY WHITE'S COMBINATION TROUPE, at Mechanics' Hall, 472 Broadway-In a Variety of Light and Laughane Entratainments, Comes of Balley, 40, Oat-Por-Pig. MRS. P. B. CONWAY'S PARK THEATHE, Brooklyn

BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC. - DANSA HOOLEY'S OPERA HOUSE, Brooklyn. - Evelopian Min-

NEW YORK MUSEUM OF ANATOMY, 618 Broadway,— Lectures with the Oxt-Strongers Michogeope twice Sally, Hand and Right Ann of Phoney. Open from 8 A. M. IIII 10 P. M. SUNDAY (THIS) EVENING—GRAND SACRED CONCERT AT

New York, Sunday, September 23, 1866.

NOTICE TO ADVERTISERS.

clock in the evening will be classified under approgriate headings; but proper classification cannot b soured after that hour.

THE NEWS.

Secretary Seward was so far improved in health yes erday as to be able so pay a visit to the President. The news from Mexico, via New Orleans, is to the 12th

natant. There is nothing going on to show that France ds withdrawing her troops by the time specified. It is now believed that a portion will leave and the rest will merely change their flag, substituting Maximilian's for the French tri-color. The action taken by the French authorities in preventing the departure of of Maximilian for Europe was by instruction of Napoleon. On the 9th inst. over one hundred and afty soldiers for the French Legion arrived from St. expected to arrive at any moment. Colonel Toran waforce of liberals, and had fessed a proclamation to the The city of Jalapa was under a state of slere, the liberals

Our special fashious correspondent in Paris, writing on the 7th of September, gives a full outline of the autumn and winter styles of dross so far as indicated at the very centre of rule in France. The new cloak and mantle ornaments are described, as well as four new hats,

Our files from Turk's Island are dated to the 8th of September. Very Ikile was done in the early part of the week in the way of shipping salt, but towards the close there was a brisk demand, and several vessels were in port taking cargoes. Price eight cents.

Ten fresh cases of cholers were reported in this city

restorisy. During the same time burial permits fe eight choicea dead were reported. The mortoary raport of last week abowed a marked decrease in the number of deaths in New York. Choicea also found a smaller

bracing since Thursday evening.

A man named Alexander Urane, an Rallan and moulder in plaster, had a quarrel with Peter Funari, for whom he was engaged making a bust of Ristori, at Mo. 145 Eim street, yesterday, and angry words passing he drew a pistol and shot his employer through the breast, killing him almost immediately. He then toek to flight, and on the corner of Grand and Croshy streets, dedung himself closely received by the molice he applied duding himself closely pursued by the police, he applied the pintol to his own head and shot himself through the

During the past week Surrogate Tucker has admitted to probate the wills of the following named persons:— Tobias Brown, Samuel H. Barnes, Edmund N. Doane, Edmund S. Woodhull, Warren Newcomb, William H. Btewart, Ann Margaret Van Home, Augustus Whitlock,

In the Surrogate's Court, Brooklyn, during the past week, the wills of the following named persons were admitted to probate:—Anna C. E. Wagner, Adam Sheng, Frederick; W. Heers, Mary Tate, Thomas E. Doremus, Walter W. Wheetook, Adelheid Lauterbach, John Martin and Ann Bull. Letters of administration were granted on the cetates of James Carvey, of New Lotts; Philip McLaughlin, Ellen McDevitt, John H. Neuhoff, Theobald Munsinger, Margaret Hogg, George Heath, Christopher J. Sheridan, Nichotas Fox and George Calway, all of Brooklyn.

way, all of Brooklyn.

A trot between General Butler and Cooley came off at Chicago yesterday, the race being the best three heats in five, for three thousand dollars. The first and second feets were won by Cooley, the third and fourth by Statior, all after close struggles. It became dark before the arth heat was rue, and the Judges could not see the horses. Butter came in without a driver, and on SMC. no was found on the track with his head split open.

dering him. The race was undecided. The driver of

Butter was also his owner.

The Lower House of the Oregon Legislature have ratified the constitutional amendment by a vote of twentyfive to twenty-two.

The two colored regiments which were rece banded in New Oricans and on whose account fears of another riot were entertained have finally become poaceable. No outbreak is now looked for.

The Canadian government has instructed all county ttorneys and magistrates to seize all a rms in possessio of persons whom they believe dingerous to the public peace, and to prosecute all persons suspected of Penian proci vities. A watch is to be kept on railroad trains and steamers arriving at Toronto, and passengers who cannot give a satisfactory account of themselves arrested. A patrol of citizens is to be established, and the Chief of Police has petitioned for an increased force.
The Executive Council is in session at Quebec, discussing the Bank of Montreal for the issue of provincial legal tender notes. The Bank of Upper Canada has given notice that it will issue notes and receive them in payment for discounted bills. The notes are quoted at sixty and eighty cents on the dollar.

Colonel Edmonson, a friend of Governor Wells, Louisiana, states that he, the Governor, has determ to support the Pres dent's policy in the future.

to support the Freadent's policy in the future.

The stock market was firmer yesterday, and closed steady. Gold closed at 1433.

Business was fairly active yesterday, and though gold ruled comparatively low, the markets for both foreign and domestic goods were generally firm. Cotton was active, and it. a 2c. higher. Coffee was unchanged. On 'Change flour and wheat were higher. Corn was excited, and advanced 3n a 4c., closing rather steady. Oats were firmer. Pork was quiet, but strady. Beef was un-changed. Lard was in moderate demand, but firmer. Whiskey was firmer. Freights were dull, and nominally

The Manifesto of the Emperor Napoleon. The utterances of the Emperor Napoleon on great international questions were looked for with much anxiety, and nations seemed to breathe more freely when he had spoken. He had the art of wrapping himself and his views up in mysterious importance, like the Delphic oracle of old, and governments and people watched with impatience the movement of his lips. But since that great Prussian statesman, Bismarck, and the terrible needle gun came on the stage to regulate the affairs and map of Europe mankind have been much less anxious to know what he would say.

The first declaration of the manifesto he has recently published is, "that the recent changes in Europe are favorable to France;" that is, as we understand it, favorable to the ideas of Napoleon in the reorganization of States upon the principle of race or nationality. His bints in another part of the circular about favoring the "annexation of people of the same language and interests to any of the Powers of Europe" authorizes us to place this interpretation upon his language.

"Prussia and Italy," he says, "are drawn nearer in ideas and interest." That is evident to all the world. The war could produce no other result. It does not appear yet, however, that Napoleon either caused or desired this. One most important fact is apparent in the Prussian-Italian alliance, showing the progress of modern civilization, and that is that old religious prejudices are lost sight of or obliterated before great political questions. The Roman mother church, which used to exercise the greatest influence in uniting Catholic countries against heretical nations, and the bitter hostility of Protestant Powers to those of Catholic faith, no longer exercise control. Ifaly, the centre of Romanism, and Prussia, the hot-bed of Lutheranism, are more closely allied to-day than any other two countries in the world.

The circular goes on to say that "Austria now has no hostile intent." This is an important declaration from Napoleon, who, it is believed, is the friend of Austria, and who, probably, has given Austria advice to that effect.

The Emperor declares "the convention of Rome will be loyally carried out." This appears so frank that we cannot doubt that Napoleon intends to withdraw the French troops from Rome as he has agreed to withdraw them. The consequence must be that the ancient capital of the world will become the seat of government for the young and powerful Italian kingdom. The effect of this will be extraordinary upon the Italians. Full of ambition and stimulated by the memories of past greatness, what will not the regenerate people of classic Italy, twenty-six millions in number, aspire to and be capable of when their government shall be restored to the old seat of em-

Napoleon adds in the circular that the "navies of second class Powers are secured the liberty of the Baltic and Mediterranean." This is a little ambiguous. In times of peaca we are aware that these seas are free to the navies of all the world-to both the lesser and greater Powers; but will it be so in time of war! There has been no understanding, so far as we know, among the nations of Europecertainly no general congress-to settle this question. France, Prussia, Italy and Austria may speak for themselves, or Napoleon for all of them, on this subject; but has England, which holds Gibraltar, or Russia, which is the dominant Power of the Baltic, agreed to the freedom of the two seas named in the event of

Under the old civilization which was imbued with and governed by a spirit of military conqueet, empires and kingdoms were made up of the heterogeneous elements of different nationalities, or of the people of different races and languages. It was the age of force, conquest, ambition and centralization. The civiliration of the present day on the old continent is that of disintegration of the old system and the establishment of dynastics upon the principle of nationalities. This is the theory of Napoleon and embraces the whole argument of his manifesto. It was the cause of the war of Prussia against Austria, and of the alliance of Italy with the former Power against the latter. The principle of Germanic unity and Italian unity was at the bottom of the conflict. This is the spirit of the age on that side the Atlantic. Napoleon has sagacity enough to see it and to endeavor to turn it in the direction of bis dynastic ambition. He sees that he cannot arrest the progress of this idea of separate nationality according to race and language, and he comes to the rescue of monarchical institutions and privileges by conceding something to popular sentiment, in order to preserve the dynastic remains of the past. paper and gold approximate to par as a nat-But modern civilization will not stop here. ural consequence. This is the whole logic of The experiment of self-government, of the spontaneous choice of rulers by the people, which we have successfully proved in the United States, is destined to create a revolution in Europe at no distant day. The world has passed beyond the period when it would

be made Cossack or permanently monarchical.

and, therefore, the theory of the elder Napole will be realized in Europe becoming ultimately republican. The old continent is gradually moving to this end. The people are not yetfully prepared for such a change, but it will be the inevitable result of modern civilization. Individuals, families, privileged orders and dynasties, will become of little account; all government will emanate directly rom the people.

Napoleon and Bismarck, who are the leading spirits of Europe, are imbued with the same sentiment—the consolidation of nationalities for the sake of preserving the dynasties. According to this theory, France is to embrace all who are of French stock and speak the French language, and of course as near to the Rhine border as this theory can be applied. Prussia, as the sole great Germanic Power under the new order of things, is to absorb all the German race. Italy is to have all the cis-Alpine territory, the peninsula, and to the borders of Trieste; wherever, in fact, the Italian race occupies and the language is spoken. England will be confined, of course, to the British isles, apart from her colonies. Russia will be the great Sclavic power, continuing her conquests, however, over the semi-civilized tribes of Tartary and other parts of the East. Austria will resume something of the character of the old Roman empire over Southeastern Europe, dominating over the region and mouths of the Danube, driving back the Turks in Europe, and holding Russia in check in that direction. Such are the ideas now prevailing among the statesmen of the new epoch in Europe, who are anxious to perpetuate monarchical rule upon the basis of nationalities and a redistribution

of power. But they have to go further. Something has to be conceded to the principle of popular selfgovernment. The people demand a voice in public affairs. The question with Napoleon, Bismarck and other statesmen of their views is how to comply with this demand and yet preserve the monarchical form of government, They believe they have found the solution in giving universal suffrage under imperial or monarchical absolutism; that, in fact, the people will be satisfied with the name of libertywith the husk-while the substance is withheld from them. This is the great question in Europe at the present time. It is this that will yet agitate the old Continent to its foundations. Peace may be restored for a time on the basis of nationalities under dynastic rule. but the great war will come between the people and their irresponsible rulers, and for the principles of true republican liberty.

The gold speculators and stock gamblers are making extraordinary efforts to induce the Secretary of the Treasury to sell a part of the gold in the hands of the government. It is reported that a deputation of gentlemen-"very nfluential gentlemen," of course, and perhaps friends of the Secretary-went to Washington for that purpose. If they cannot get the gold out of the vaults of the Treasury by a direct sale the speculators hope to do so by urging Mr. McCulloch to pay the interest on the fivetwenty loan before it is due. Of course the old, ridiculous argument is used that the sale of gold will bring down the premium on it by making it more plentiful among the people and in the channels of trade. But every one with any sense knows that the real object is to disturb the market, to cause sudden and frequent fluctuations, in order that these gold and stock gamblers may make money.

It would hardly appear necessary to speak of the folly of yielding to these clamors of speculators, or to warn the Secretary against doing anything so stupid; but as he has committed such blunders before, and knows so little of great financial questions, we deem it our duty to caution him.

When Mr. McCulloch sold something like the enormous amount of thirty millions of gold a short time ago it was said to be for the pur- ments, the places of which were speedily suppose of bringing the price down. He and the horde of speculators who urged the sale argued that it would have that effect. Yet we all know the contrary was the result. Gold began to go up shortly after and advanced to over fifty per cent premium. It has been declining again lately as the amount accumulated in the Treasury, and as a natural consequence of that accumulation. A very healthful and satisfactory state of things sensible people will say; but it does not suit the specie and stock gamblers. They want the Secretary to repeat his blunder, to deplete the Treasury of its gold, to cause sudden fluctuations which favor speculations and finally to send the premium up again as a natural consequence of the reserve being reduced.

It is a universally acknowledged principle that wherever there is a strong reserve or surplus of specie confidence is inspired, and the nominal paper representatives of value necessarily approximate or attain the real value they represent. For example, when the Bank of England, in a great crisis, in war times or otherwise, is known to have an abundant specie reserve it allays excitement, and its notes are taken at a par with and as freely as gold. If any great banking establishment in this country is known to have an ample reserve of specie its notes are as acceptable as gold. It is the same with the government in our present situation. The currency, which regulates everything, acquires a value in proportion to the specie on hand ready to meet it. Houses, lands and other property have an intrinsic or local value, but paper representatives of value are regulated by the ability to convert them into specie. This, however, is an artificial value; for there is not in the world a sufficient quantity of the precious metals to represent a twentieth part of the real wealth. Still it has become, through commercial agency, the principal agent of exchangeable value. We cannot resist this fact, and are bound to accept it. Applying this fact, then, to the question before us, as to the reserve of gold in the hands of the Treasury, we say that the Secretary ought not to part with it, but should maintain a large reserve in order to inspire coafidence. When the public know that here is an abundant surplus of specie in the Treasury they cease to doubt the ability of the country to return to specie payments, and the question, and if the Secretary has sense enough he will see it. He will not accommodate the gambling speculators of Wall street but husband his specie as the best guarantehe can give for reduction of the gold premim and the return to specie payments within a

reasonable time.

About a year and a half ago we determined to inaugurate a new system of dramatic criticism. Up to that time our theatrical criticisms, like those of the other papers, had been intrusted to gentlemen specially detailed for that department. These gentlemen did their work well, committed no serious blunders, and in volved us in none of those disgraceful difficulties that have injured other journals. With them we had no fault to find; but still it was impossible to be satisfied with the system which threw the entire responsibility of our theatrical and operatic criticisms upon one or two attachés. These critics were obliged to go to places of amusement constantly, and the perpleasure. They grew personally acquainted with managers, actors and actresses, on and off the stage, and it was impossible for them not to have their likes and dislikes, their attractions and their prejudices. Unconsciously cisms. Our experienced observation detected their enmi, even when they endeavored to be most spirited; and although we knew that they were candid and tried to be impartial, we often smiled to see how their acquaintance with mana gers and actors affected what they wrote. All this was human nature, and we could not blame our critics for not being more than human ; but we endeavored to devise some plan by which more exact justice could be meted out to the public, the performers and the managers.

The plan which we finally adopted was to engage no special dramatic or musical critic, but to treat every performance as an event of the day, to be recorded by some member of our staff selected for that occasion. Under this system, the gentleman chosen to criticise a play was not aware of the fact until a few hours before the theatre opened. He went perfectly unfatigued, unprejudiced and independent, and told the public precisely what they desired to know about the entertainment. Sufficiently acquainted with the run of theatrical business to commit at errors, he had no favorites to lot down gently, and was only as culogistic or as severe as strict justice demanded. By this errangement we did the public a service in giving them impartial critiisms; the actors were benefited by having their fulls pointed out and their merits brought into notice, and we soon found ourselves in possession of a corps of excellent critics, available for numerous places of amusement on the same evening, instead of the whole labor being thrown upon one person, as before. The managers, however, did not happen to be pleased with this innovation. They had formed themselves into an association, and their companionship with a certain showman had Barnumized them. Having lost those ideas of high art which once inspired theatrical directors they sought to convert their establishments into mere shows, conducted upon the false principles that the more they could humbug the public and the cheaper the entertainment they furnished, the more money they would realize. Our new system of criticism did not suit them. They could not bear to have the plain truth told by critics fresh from the people and sympathizing altogether with the people. They wanted the old regime restored, so that they could appeal to our critic's friendship or persuade him to overlook present deficiencies by promising better things for the future. Unable to reach our attaches-since they never knew who was to be sent to criticize them—they attempted to dictate to us how we should conduct our business, and were, of course, politely but firmly repulsed. Hence originated the disagreement between the HERALD and the associated managers, which at last led to the withdrawal of their advertisements, and that induced the closing up of several of their theatres.

Working in the interests of the public we cared nothing for the loss of a few advertiseclearly an improvement we confess that we were somewhat astonished that the other papers, instead of adopting it, as they had done with our previous reforms, should side with the associated managers. We are hardly able to believe that the few dollars received from theatrical advertising could have influenced some of our contemporaries; for a moment's consideration would have convinced them that they had only to act in concert with us and the managers would yield. We prefer therefore. to believe that the editors of other journals left this matter in charge of their critics, whose inerest it was to abuse the HERALD, because, in the first place, they were more or less under the managers' control, and, in the second place, their occupations, like Othello's, would be gone if our reform succeeded. From this source, then, have come those reiterated and often scandalous attacks which have amused us and increased our circulation during the past few months. We had heard so much from these persons about their own senmen that, when Ristori appeared, we determined to give them an opportunity to convince us of ourmis take If we had made one. We reflected that it would be doing Ristori the amplest justice to subject her to the criticisms of four individuals uncon nected with our office, especially as we had previously expressed our own opinions of her genius formed from witnessing her performances in Europe. Besides this, the agree ments or contradictions of the critics would give the public a more perfect idea of Ristori than the remarks of any one writer. Consequently we advertised for four theatrical critics; but if there be that number of critics outside of our office none of them replied. Only two persons presented themselves, and both had been in our employ and were ineligible. The Bohemians thus failing to vindicate their old system we adhered to our own, and commissioned four gentlemen of our staff to attend Ristori's debut, stationing them in the different parts of the bouse. They wrote independently and without consultation, and the unanimity of their praise is the most magnificent compliment that Ristori has ever received, since it proves that her power affects the most diverse minds with the same overwhelming influence. But, more than this, the comparison between our Ristori criticisms and those of the other papers was most fatal to the Cohemians. It was like comparing a bright, vivid, lifelike photograph with an old-fashioned silhouette, cut out with a scissors and pasted on a blank piece of paper. In spite of the opposition of the managerial monopoly, therefore, the HERALD system of criticism must soon

be adopted by the entire press, as it has been

approved by the entire public.

The Wandering What-d'yo-Call-'Eme. When the itinerant stumpers from the Misce geneting Convention commenced their vagrant strolling through the country, pouring out vulgarity and profanity in several respectable communities, we felt that their course ought to be condemned, and regarded it as rather a shameful exhibition. Upon second thought, however, it is perhaps as well that the public should know what sort of men these wandering what-d'ye-call-'ems are, and the means they propose to use to keep the country in discord and obstruct the wheels of government. By their language it may be known what a low and dangerous class these fellows belong to. Jast such sentiments as they utter can be found by any one who takes the trouble to look at the fire-eating papers of Richmond and other Southern cities, where rabid rebellion still finds a hold in the breasts of a vulgar and violent

The latest attack on the President by Jack

Hamilton conveys a stupid threat also to General Grant. Speaking of the impeachment of Mr. Johnson and the probability of his resistance, the leading "what-is-it" of this strolling band says that if "any military commander" attempts to interfere the dire vengeance of the people will be visited upon him. Another vagrant orator, who is described as a bald-headed individual in a shabby coat and soiled shirt, rejoicing in the title of "Judge" Sherwood, declares that if any officer or soldier should dare to stand by the President he will be guilty of high treason, and must be hanged. Of course there can be no mistake about the officer or soldier alluded to. These irate agitators may be certain General Grant understands his duty better than they do, and we believe that the President understands his also. Mr. Johnson, it is true, may have been goaded by the abuse of Thad Stevens, Sumner and Wade and the rest of the scolds in Congress into saying some sharp and exasperating things now and then; but we have full confidence in his intention to submit to the will of the majority of the people, whatever way it may be expressed. He comprehends the spirit of our government too well to hesitate upon a question of this kind, and he may find it his duty to recommend the ratification of the constitutional amendment if such is the expressed will of the majority; not, indeed, at the dictation of the radicals, but in conformity with the wishes of the masses. The republican success in the Maine election may be an indication that such will be the expression of the popular will be tween this and the assembling of Congress, in which event prudence, as well as duty, may

suggest the propriety of such a measure. However, in the meantime Jack Hamilton's strolling troups need not lash themselves into a fury about the President's resistance to impeachment or the possible connivance of General Grant. This is all humbug. These bloodthirsty spouters are counting their chickens while they are breaking the eggs. There is not the slightest fear that any such probability will arise, although no doubt they would desire nothing better. The people understand the issues before them, and they will settle them at the ballot box. The silly exhibitions of the what-d'ye-call-'ems will materially assist the judgment of the voters. The more thoroughly these fellows are understood the better. Therefore let them ventilate themselves to their

IMPORTANT LEGAL DECISION REGARDING DESERTERS.

The Court of Common Pieas in Franklin county, Pa., decided sometime ago in a case brought before it by a person whose yete had been refused at an election by the judges, on the ground that he was a deserter, that the judges, on the ground that he was a deserter, that the law of Congress was operative only in cases where conviction of desertion by a court martial had taken place. The case was carried to the Supreme Court, which has resultined the decision as follows:—It follows that the judgment of the court below, upon the case stated, was right. The plaintiff not having been convicted of desertion and failure to return to the service, or to report to a provost marchal, and not having been sentenced to the penalties and forfeiture of the law, was entitled to vote.

entitled to vote.

Chief Justice Woodward did not concur in so much of
the coninion of the Court as treated the law of Congress

THE FAILURE OF THE PRODUCERS' BANK OF CHICAGO.

Citicado, Sept. 22, 1866. The recent failure of the Producera' Bank assumes, upon examination, a more serious phase, and displays a system of banking worse than that of the famous wild cat days. Mr. Doclittle, the owner, has made an assignment, and the books show a statement about as follows:—

tows:- ELABLETTES. 2100,000
Due depositors. 30,446
Due banks and banksts. 53,410

Total.

Total.

The assets of the concern are four notes, of \$25,000 each, signed by H. Deolittle, C. H. Deolittle, I. Deolittle, and E. B. Isleott, and these four notes are the capital of the bank. In addition, there is each on hand \$18,162, a protested draft drawn by the Cherry Valley Bank, New York, on the New York dorn Rachange Bank for \$3,800, and other amounts, footing up \$10,923, or \$72,932 in excess of the Babilties. A portion of the Babilties is \$34,554 exchange on the Gorn Exchange Bank of New York, which was issued the day before the faiture. The exposure of this rotten concern has made a decided sensation in financial circles.

AFFAIRS IN MASSACHUSETTS.

Durder in Nowton Corners—Launch of a Mis-elenary Ship—Wendell Phillips to Decline the Nowination for Congress, &c.. Bostos, Sept. 22, 1866.

ners to-day, in consequence of the murder this morning of a man named James Quigg by one Bernard McSherry. The latter called at Quigg's house early in the morning and invited him outside, and, as soon as he stopped out-side the door, he inflicted injuries which produced death dmost immediately. The courdered man was only

almost immediately. The courdered man was only twenty years of age. McSherry has been arrested and committed for trial for murder.

The large missionary ship Morning Star, built at an expense of \$25,000, the money being obtained from the various Sunday schools around here, was tangehed in East Boaton this morring, in the presence of ten thousand visitors. The ship is to be employed in the service of the American Board of Foreign Missions, and will be commanded by Rev. Hurun Blugham.

It is pretty definitely settled that Wendell Phillips will decline to run for Congress in the Inited Massachusetts district. His nomination has not been, and probably will not be, endorsed by the republicans, and as the votes of the workingmen would not be sufficient to elect him, the reason for his declining to be a candidate is plainly apparent. is plainly apparent.

John Weiles, of Chicopee, has been designated as one of the Judges of the Supreme Court in place of the late Judge Daney.

Partid Wider, of North Leoninster, a prominent public man, died at his house in that town yesterday.

NEWS FROM NEW ORLEANS.

The Muster Out of Colored Regiments Fears of Another Riot Subsiding Governor Wells Reported as Determined to Support the President's Polley. Naw ORLEANS, Sept. 22, 1866.

President's Policy.

New ORLEARS, Sept. 22, 1866.

The officers of the Righty-second colored infantry assert that the regiment was very peaceshly mustered out yesterday. There is quite a riotous spirit among the negroes in the city to-day, which is owing chiefly to the disbandment of the Eighty-first and Eighty-second colored infantry, who have just been peid off, and who are giving thermselves up to drunksnness and carousal. The city is well guarded and no outbreak is now looked for.

Thirty-five gab drivers have been arrested for violating the city ordinance in making a regular stand in the negro locality to receive the paironage of the negroes recently paid off.

It is said on the authority of Colonel Edmandson, who has been in the condidence of Governor Vella, that he (Wells) has finally determined to suppose the reconstruction policy of Fresident Jahanese.

SANITARY.

The Cholera in New York—The Mertnary Report—Reports from Brooklyn—Cholera in the Bay. &c.

The weather changed on Friday evening, and was very

pleasant yesterday. There was, however, a slight crease in the number of cholera patients reported. OFFICIAL LIFT OR CAPIE. The following fresh cases were reported yest

The following fresh cases were reported yesterday :—
Peter O'Neill, 30 Pell street.
Jacob Gordon, 105 Bayard street.
Jalus Gustell, 26 % Hamilton street.
Jalus Gustell, 26 % Hamilton street.
Joseph Corn, 41 Thomas street.
Joseph Corn, 41 Thomas street.
Mary Cahill, 530 West Twenty-sixth street.
Mary Hepp, 197 avenue A.
Frank Elekeshausen, 26 avenue A.
Hannah Regan, 166 Leonard street.
Thomas Harrson, 34 Mulberry street.
CRETPICATES OF DEATH.
Burial permits for the following named choications were issued yesterday:
Jacob Billinger, Seventy-ninth street, near Teravenue.

Jacob Billinger, Seventy-Billin Street, accuracy arenue.
Win. H. Watson, 42 Thomster street.
Ellon O'Brien, 92 Baxter street.
Ellon Bengan, 165 Leonard street.
James Baverstock, 83 West Forty-sixth street.
Georgians Powers, 302 West Thirtieth street.
Mary Hardenburg, West Sixty-sixth street, between Eighth and Ninth avenue.
Mary Caulil, 539 West Twonty-sixth street.
THE MOSTUARY REPORT.

The report of the mortality for the week ending yeaterday evening was not completed, but sufficient was known to enable us to state that the total number of deaths would not exceed 525-or a decrease of nearly one hundred from the report of the previous week. Choiers also showed a smaller number of victims, but the precise figures of deaths from this cause was not ascertained.

CHOLERA IN THE RAY.

The following report was received yesterday from the Health Officer by Mr. Curtis, the President of the Quarantine Commission. The returns were completed on Friday night. All the patients were removed from the ship Gettysburg. The following are new cases:—

Catharine Schlerg, aged 50, native of Baden. Mrs. Wichio, aged 35, native of Switzerland; died on Friday, Fridel Steel, aged 35, native of Wurtemburg. Maria Pavenach, aged 21, native of Bavaria.

BROOKLYN INTELLIGENCE.

FATAL RESULT OF THE STABBING AFFRAY. - Patrick Donavenue, South Brooklyn, last Sunday night, by a man named Wilitiam Cox. with when he had quarreled, died on Frider systems. A post moritim symmitation was hold by he will held the inquest at the county Court House on Tuesday morning, at ten o'clock.

INQUEST ON THE BODY OF MES MARKAT, OF JERRET CITY—THE VERDICT,—An investigation as to the cause and circumstances attending the death of Adeline Mamand circumstances attending the death of Adeline Mammay, the wife of a tailor, residing at No. 62 Montgomery street, Jersoy City, was held before Coroner Lynch, and a jury empanelled for that purpose yesterday morning. The particulars of the case it will be remembered were published in the Heralto on Thursday last. The witnesses examined at the inquest were Daniel Mammay, husband of the deceased, Dr. Adolph Kirsten, who furnished the death certificate, Ann Reddy, a neighbor of deceased during her residence in Gowanus, Mrs. Teusch, the sister of deceased, and Dr. Willets, who made a post mortem examination of the body. The testimony of the husband went to show that his wife had been subject to fits of temporary aberration of the mind, during which sike would accuse him and others of attempting to take her life by poisoning her. The doctor, Kirston, testified that he had attended the deceased for air years at Intervals, and had always considered her to be of take her life by polsoning her. The doctor, Kirston, testified that be had attended the deceased for six years at intervals, and had always considered her to be of sound mind; on one occasion she told him that Mammay had attempted to polson her, and that she had to hide the medicine bottle from him for fear that he would introduce poison into the mixture. The doctor had treated her for consumption in July last. Mrs. Reddy testified that she lived in the same house with Mrs. Mammay in Third avenue, Gowanus, for three days, and that during that time Mrs. Teach, sister of the deceased, had been in frequent attendance upon her. Mrs. Teusch, through an interprier, testified that her sister had been in constant attendance upon her; that Mr. Mammay had been very unkind to her sister; she drew two hundred dollars from the Jersev 'tty Eavings Bank on account of her sister. A bill drawn up by Mrs. Teusch, amounting to \$177, for expenses of deceased, including such items as evidence. The articles enumerated in this account did not exhibit anything like disinterestedness on the part of the sister. Dr. Willets said, in the absence of any other positive signs of disease than those which he explained to the jury, he concluded that the patient did of consumption. The jury retired, and returned in five minutes with a verdict to the effect that the doceased had come to her death by consumption.

rejoicement throughout the length and breadth of the ancient village of Canarsie, caused by the recent opening of a direct line of communication between that villag and Brooklyn. The Sackett street railroad cars now cos-nect with the dummy line, running direct from Hamil ton ferry to Canarule. They run through every hou during the day. THE MARKHOFF DROWNING MYSTERY. -The investigation

The Markhour Drowning Myarray.—The investigation in the circumstances attending the death of John Mark-hoff, a resident of Greenpoint, whose body was washed ashore at the foot of Eagle street, E. D., on Friday last, was commenced before Coroner Smith yesterday aftersoop. The only witness examined was Otto Markhou, son of deceased, who testified that his father and himself started to go fishing about ten o'clock on the 19th instatuted to go fishing about ten o'clock on the 19th instatuted to go fishing about ten o'clock on the 19th instatuted to go fishing it they and they were, and the two boats kept company up to Blackwell's Island; Augustus Smith proposed to have a drink, and Mr. Markhoff preduced a bottle, from which Smith drank and threw the lettle overheard. Witness went ashore on the island and when one of the men went ashore and brought off as bottle of Bourbon; seen after Smith suked deceased if he had any money, and, learning that he had fifteen cents, he proposed to go up the street and get some ale, which they did; about six o'clock they all get into the same boat; Smith fell into the river from off the dock, and his father, deceased, pulled him out again and got him into the boat; Witty refused to get into the boat; witness reseated he father to get in the host with him, but he refused; he then got in the skiff with Witty, while Smith and his father were together; he soon pulled pass them in the skiff, seel could hear Smith and his father were together; he soon pulled pass them in the skiff, seel could hear Smith and his father word together; be soon pulled pass them in the skiff, seel could hear Smith and his father would beat the other boat; he got in twenty minutes before the other; when he saw it approaching the shore he noticed but one man in it, and on asking for his father, Smith first told him that he had none to New York, and subsequently that he was drowned; both men then left together, waiking away very tast. The inquost will be conlinued at ten o clock on Monday mortaing.

Intermetation is Readmon to the follows to the first better of clock on Monday mortaing.

CASE.—All the members of Hose Company No. 7 (Green-point) were summoned to appear before the Eastern Fire point) were summoned to appear before the Eastern Fire Commissioners on Friday night to answer a charge of app preferred against some of their number by a woman named Butler, who alleges that she was betrayed into their house on the morning of the 18th inst. and terribly ravished. All the members except four responded to the summons. They were all sworn, and testified the they had no part in the ourage. The foreman of the company, Mr. Reppel, deposed that he found the woman in the hose house in company with men who were not members of the company, and that he ejected all of them. On this testimony, Chief Engineer Doyle ordered the Hose Company to resume daty, he having turned in the tongue of their cart while the nevertigation was pending. The commissioners have reserved their decision in the case. The leader in the above ourage is still at large.

ing of the 16th instant a newspaper carrier name Charles Jallewsky was caught in the act of picking Charles Jallewsky was caught in the act of picting a watch from the pecket of a non named John Demper, on heard a Rocseveit street ferryboat, by one of the declaration of the street of the street of the time, but no compainant appearing against him he was discharged. Yeaterday the complainant appeared, and officer Lwis, of the Forty-fifth precinct, arrested Jallewsky at Jamaics, L. I. He is now locked up awaiting triel. The watch was taken away from him at the time the larcesy was committed, and is now held by the police.

DEITUARY Mrs. John T. Hauson, Niece of Oliver Gold-This old lady died on Friday last at three o'clook P.

This old lady died on Friday last at three o'clock P. M., at her residence, West Hobokeo, N. J., in the eighty-first year of her age. The readers of the Heast-will remember a notice of this venerable old lady which appeared in its columns a short time age, and called the attention of the generous to the suffering and districts in which she was largering. The effect of that notice was to raise a respectable aum of money, which continued to sustain the sid lady until her demise.

She was highly extensmed by all who knew her, and few persons have suffered greater reverses or endured more physical and mental agony than this lady. She bore all in a cheerful and Christian spirit.

Her funeral will take place this (sunday) afternoon, at two o'clock, frus St. John's church, West Hoboken. The remains will be interred in Trinity Cemolary, Heboken.

Theodoro T. Scribner, of the Indianapolis Theodore T. Scribner, one of the editors of the Indian.

Theodore T. Seribner, one of the editors of the Indianapolis Journal, died on Monday last, after a few days'
iliness. He was born in Homes, Licking county, Chite,
in 1838, and at an early age he devoted himself to printing. He acted as special correspondent of the New Young
Health in deneral Wilson's command during the was,
and wrote the only full account of the capture of Jef
Davia. During his sejourn in the South he disported
the original copy of the act of accession passed by one
of the Gulf Mateus, and presented it to the War Departments at Wishington.
He had been but a short time married when he was
taken off in the bloom of youth